"Prove All Things: Hold Fast that which is Good."

PROPRIETOR.

OL, IX.

SAN MARCOS, HAYS CO., TEXAS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880.

NO. 15.

Press.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Y MARCOS PREE PRESS, I. H. JULIAN, ditor, Publisher and Proprietor, office east Main Plaza, nearly opposite the Court

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B. McBRIDE, office in the Court House, TERLING FISHER, office North side Plus to BROWN & COPFIELD, office to Mitchell Bullding.

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Hotels. WOOTTON HOTEL, on the Austin road, one

HOFSEINZ HOTEL, S. E. Cor. Plaza.

Bakery and Confectionary. PRITZ LANGE, South side Plaza.

Millinery Store. D. HOPHEINZ, south side Plara,

Stoves and Tinware. H. EASTHAM, East side Plara.

P. THOMPSON, one square north of Plaza or

Carpenters and Builders. C. ROGERS, residence near the Institute.

Livery and Sale Stables. BALES & SON, San Antonio street.

Farniture Denlers. WARD & HOPKINS, East elde Plaza.

Watchmaker and Jeweler. W. H. ROBRINS, east side plans.

Merchant Tailor. P. DOGGER, over Denalson's store.

Megt Market.

TOWNSERD & MCMAR, north side plans.

Boot and Shoemaker. II. CREECH, over M'Kie's Stable. W.M. M. Chow, nearly opposite Exchange Bo

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

OFFICIAL.

Hon. Columbus Upsen, of Bexar county. BENATOR -- Slat DISTRICT: Hon. L. J. Storey, of Caldwell Co. BETTERSTATIVES-SETH DISTRICT: Hou. J. M. Holmes, of Guadalupe Co.

DISTRICT COURT-15TH DISTRICT. Hon, L. W. Moore, Prosiding Judge, LaGrange, TIMES OF BOLDING COURT HAYS .- 2d Mondays in March and September.

Ed R. Kone, Judge County Court,
B. C. Hardiu, District Cierk.
Ed. J. L. Ureen, County Cierk.
O. T. Brown, County Attorney.
Jas. A. Wren, Sheriff. C. S. Cock, Deputy.
C. W. Grooms, Justice of the Peace Pre. Mo. 1
R. Manlove,
W. M. Wyatt,
S. Smith.

Smith. A. McMeans, County Treasurer. H. A. McMeans, County Treasurer.
A. Heaton, Assessor.
Joe. C. Eve, Surveyor.
D. P. Hopkins, Constr Precinct No. 1.
D. N. Moore
Peter Schmidt,
J. B. Peal,
John H. Patterson, Constable.
Times or molphys County And Pancing County—
Criminal County Court—list Monday in each

month:
County Court for Civil and Probate business—
1st Monday in February April, June, August, October and December.
Commissioners' Court—2d Mondays in February,
May, August and November.
Justice Court Precinct No. 1—1st Friday in each
month, San Marcos.
Precinct No. 2—2d Friday in each month MtCity.

"3—3d" Wimberley's Mill
"4—4th Dripping Springs. TOWN OFFICERS.

Mayor.—H. B. Coffield.
Council.—W. O. Rutchison, T. R. Fourqurean, L.
W. Mitchell, D. P. Hopkins, P. R. Turner.
Marshal.—S. L. Townsend.
Council meets the first Tuesday in each mouth

CHURCHES.

METHODIST.—Preaching at the Methodist Church avery Sabbath. Rev. A. A. Brown, Paster. CHRISTIAN.—Preaching at the Christian Church on the second and fourth Sabbaths in each month by Kider J. J. Williamson.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Preaching at the Presbyterian Church on the second and fourth Sabbathin each month by the Rev. W. L. Kennedy.

PROTESTANT RPISCOPAL.—Services every sourth Sunday in each month at 10% o'clock, A. M., and 7 p. M., 'at St. Mark's Church.)

BAPTIST.—Preaching at the Christian Church on the third Sunday in each month, by Elder H. M. Burroughs.

light over Castoria. It is nature's remedy for assimilating the food. Unlike Castor Oil, it is pleasant to take, and unlike Morphine Syrups, it is harmless. Castoria regulates the Bowels, destroys Worms, Cures

Sour Curd and Wind Colic,

and allays Feverishness. What gives health to the Child, promotes rest for the Mother. Children Cry for Pitchfeetive and popular article dispensed by Druggists.

SUFFERING MAN has there been known such absolute Pain-

relieving agents as the

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

They scothe, heal, and cure. They HEAL-Cuts, Wounds, Galls, Old-Sores, Bro ken-breasts and Sore Nipples;

CURE-Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Ear-Ache, Tetter, Pimpies, Itch, Salt Rheum, and all Flesh. Bone and Muscle ailments of

SUBDUE-Inflammation and Swellings: RELIEVE-Boils, Felons, Ulcers, Sore Thr Bronchitis, Croup and Quinsy; EXTRACT-Pain from Burns, Scalds, Stings,

Frost-bites, Sprains and Bruises. The experience of centuries has made the CENTAUR

Liniments, the most speedy and effective

MAN and BEAST

world has ever known. The Centaur IIMENTS

have relieved more bed-ridden Crip-ples; healed more frightful wounds, and saved more valuable animals than all other liniments, ointments, oils, extracts, plasters and so-called "pain killers" and "skin cures" combined.

Physicians and Veterinary Surgeons endorse the Centaur Liniments; millions of men, women and children in all countries use them, and Housekeepers, Farmers, Planters, Travelers, Liverymen, Teamsters and Stock-growers, are their patrons. They are clean, they are handy, they are cheap, and they are reliable. There is no ache.

pain, or swelling which they will not alle viate, subdue, or cure. Sold throughout THE HABITABLE GLOBE for 50 ets. and \$1.00 a hottle. Trial bottles, 25 ets.

CHEAP JOB WORK AT THE

FREE PRESS JOB ROOMS

AT ALL TIMES.

TIRED OUT.

He does well who does his best:

Is be weary! let him rest. brothers! I have done my best, I am weary-let me rest. After tolling oft in valu, laffied, yet to struggle fain; After tolling long to gain Little good with muckle pain, Let me rest. But lay me low, Where the bedgeside roses blow, Where the little daisles grow, Where the winds a-maying go; Where the footpath rustles plod; Where the breeze-bowed poplars nod; Where the old woods worship God, Where his penall paints the sod; Where the wedded threatle sings, Where the young bir i tries his wings, Where the wailing plover swings; Near the runlet's rushing springs! Where at times, the tempest's roar, Shaking distant see and shore, Still will race old Barnadale o'er. To be heard by me no merel There, beneath the breezy west, Tired and thankful, let me rest, Like a child that sleepeth best On its mother's gentle breast.

FROM THE OLD WORLD.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 1880. ED. FREE PRESS:-I believe I last wrote you a lew days after the memorable disaster of the falling of the Tay bridge at Dundee, which occurred, I believe, on the 28th of December. Although more than a month has now elapsed since the accident but little more that thirty bodies have been recovered It is now believed that most of the bodies have either been carried out to sea by the tides, or else lie buried beneath the sand in the bottom of the river. In either case most of them will remain undiscovered. But what matters it to them, whether they are wafted out to the deep sea by the tides, and so apparently lost to their friends, or lie burried beneath the shifting sands, in the bottom of the Tay? It is just as easy for God to call them from their secret graves as from the church yards of Dundee or Edinburgh. May they sleep in peace.

On the morning of the 24th ult., I bade adieu to Edinburgh and took the 10.15 train for London.

The morning was bright and clear, and although the air was cold and crisp, I enjoyed the trip. I chose what is known as the "east coast" route to London. The route is in close proximity to the sea for a great part of the way.

The country through which we passed for the first few miles after leaving Edinburgh, is exceedingly beautiful and romantic in appearance.

Every part of the land that will ad-Castoria. It is the most reliable, mit of it, is of course in a high state of throw of these great structures. cultivation. The country here is hilly, but not mountainous, and amidst artificial groves and streamlets of pure water, the eye is often greated with splendid mansions, as well as less pretentious structures. We passed close to the tower of Melrose, and I regretted exceedingly that I could not pause and view the ruins of the famous ab. bey of the same name. It is said to be the noblest ecclesiastical rum in Scotland, not even excepting Holyrood. It was founded by King David tween the reigns of Robt. Bruce and James IV was rebuilt. I am informed that a large marble stone in its ment of Alexander II.

beauty seldom surpassed.

formation, a low gloomy would was battlements of this rained castle, I unfortunate known to history : Kath- Sun.

seem as a parish church, and it con- ter Scott: tinued to be used for this purpose till 1771, when one Sunday during divine service, the congregation were alarmed by the falling of a piece of plantering The castle was founded by and defrom the roof, and hurried out in ter- rived its name from Barnard Baliol, ror, believing that the vault over their the ancestor of the ill-starred and unheads was giving way; and this, togeth- fortunate dynasty of that name, which er with an ancient prophecy attribut- succeeded to the Scottish throne uned to Thomas the Rhymer, 'that the der the patronage and assistance of kirk should fall when at the fullest,' caused the church to be descrited, and

of tumbling on a full congregation. Sweeping along down the water of the beautiful river, we at length find ourselves at that renowned town, Berwick on Tweed. This town was for length. But I must not fail to say many centuries the 'gateway between the two kingdoms, and although strong. York, where I made a short stay. As ly fortified, its commanding position we stand in the great railway station, seems to have invited attack. It was and not far from the stately Minster therefore repeatedly taken by assault, of York, we think of the time when and there is scarcely a foot of ground there was nothing here but a mighty in the neighborhood that has not been forest, which stretched from the midthe scene of deadly conflict.

At the time of the capture of Berwick on Tweed, by Edward I, of Eng. ed, because at this spot all the forest land, it is said that the streets 'ran roads converged. This event occurred with blood like a river.' Eventually about A. D. 79, and in about 130 years in 1482, it was ceded to the English, thereafter York had become the chief after which it remained a gate between city of the province of Britian, Lonthe two kingdoms, barred against the don being yet a mere 'resort of traders.' Scotch, but through which the Eng- Constantine the Great was here prolish might pass at pleasure. Nothing claimed Emperor, and whether or not now remains of the castle except two he was born here, is a matter of untowers and part of the wall and ditch- certainty. Many parliaments have for visitors, from which a wide pros- much of its antique appearance. It is pect of the country, and the sea, may said that Sidney Smith once remarked be enjoyed. Two bridges cross the to a York tradesman, Why, Mr. Brown, Tweed at this point. One of these was your streets are the narrowest in all built during the reigns of James I, and Europe, there is not actually room for Charles I. Its cost was £15,000, and two carriages to pass.' 'Not room. it occupied twenty-four years in build- was the indignant reply, 'there is plening, and was paid for out of the na- ty of room sir, and an inch and a half tional treasury. It spans the river by to spare. York Minster has perhaps fifteen great arches, and I believe is the oldest and widest reputation of any yet in a good state of preservation. other English cathedral. It was the The other, 'The Royal Border Bridge,' great centre from which Christianity was built by the Railway Company, spread to the regions lying north of It stretches from Castle Hill to Tweed- the Humber. The Minster was foundmouth, at a height of 126 ft., and cost ed in the seventh century, and was £120,000. It is 667 yards in length, erected in its present form in the year was completed in a little over three 1171. But the structure was not comyears. It is estimated that each pier pleted until three hundred years after is capable of bearing seventy tons of the latter date. I had not time to vertical pressure. But if I had to enter the building; but I could obpass over it often, I would like to know serve the splendor and beauty of the how much lateral pressure it could architecture. The vaulted roof, 100 and fifty thousand men. The estensie bear; as it is generally, I believe, the feet high, stretches in a noble vista 500 lateral pressure that causes the over- feet long. The central or lantern ures, is the increased strength of the

passed in sight of the celebrated Aln- top is beautifully battlemented. The wick Castle. The town is situated east window is said to be the finest in on the Alne river, and grew up under world. It is 75 feet high and 32 feet policy of rigid imperialism which ha the protection of the renowned Dukes broad. of Northumberland, whose noble cas. Five minutes walk from the minster tle stands on an eminence on the south are the ruins of St. Mary's abbey, and side of the river opposite the town, the mercian gardens of the Yorkshire The castle was granted to the Percys, Philosophiqui society. The early his-I believe, early in the 14th century, tory of this interesting ruin is involved together with the wardenship of the in obscurity, but I am informed that East Marches. It was in this capacity Roman, Saxon, and Norman remains that Hotspur met Douglas at the bat- may here be studied. The North wall 1st, in the year 1136, and sometime be- the of Chevy Chase, where Douglas of the ruined edifice has eight windows was slain, and the Percys have held the lights and tracery of which are the lordship ever since. The castle singularly beautiful. The museum is has, I am informed, been recently re- a splendid modern structure erected in chancel is pointed out as the monu- paired, and is now one of the most 1827. It contains, I am told a rare magnificent specimens of an old bar- collection in natural history, and goo-Many of the mighty Douglases lie onia I residence in the United King- ology. York castle was once a strong buried here, and here also the cele- dom. The building is of freestone, fortress, but I am told it is now used brated wizard, Michael Scott, found and in the gothic style. The walls en- for a common prison. Cliffords Tower. a resting-place. The heart of King close five acres. Within the grounds, stands on a high mound and forms a Robert Bruce was also deposited in I am informed, is a pillar, which marks prominent and picturesque object. I am Melrose; a small tablet marks the spot. the spot where Malcolm of Scotland informed that the ancient walls of the The vale of the Tweed is everywhere was killed in 1093, when besieging the city are almost perfect throughout beautiful. Villages and hamlets nest- castle, and William the Lion was ta- their extent. They existed prior to le on wooded slopes that rise from the ken prisoner in 1172. Formerly the the reign of Henry III. They sufferverge of the beautiful winding river, town was surrounded by battlements, ed during a seige in the seventeenth and wide spread pastoral hills and but these have disappeared except the century, but were subsequently, replains present a diversity of quiet Bandgate, built by the famous Hot- paired. But I cannot find time nor spur, which remains. The next place can you afford the space to give even a Proceeding on our journey from of note through which we pass is Dur. a passing notice of all the interesting Melrose we now come to the little ham. The cathedral and castle of and historical places through which burgh, or barony of Kelso. It occu- Durham occupy a commanding posi- I passed between York and London. pies a commanding position on the left tion. They stand on a lofty eminence One might dwell upon every mile of bank of the Tweed, at its confluence which is almost an island. This bill ground over which we passed in the with the Teviot. One may stand on is almost enclosed by the ancient city relation of interesting historical events the bridge and look up the river and walls. The cathedral was begun in Some exceedingly interesting antiquisee the two floods unite. Here are the the reign of William Rufus, and was ties are to be seen at the ancient town ruins of Roxburgh castle; the polace erected in the form usually adopted by of Peterborough. Here is the seventh of Fleors, the grounds of which slope the Normans- 1 long cross with two century an abbey was built by a down to the margin of the Tweed. turrets at the west end, and between king of the Mercians. Shortly after-These ruins are quite ancient. When them a large and richly ornamented wards it was destroyed by the Danes, David Is succeeded to the Scottish arched door of entrance. The length but in the tenth century it was rebuilt erown in 1124, he removed a convent of the cathedral from east to west, I and on account of its splendor it was deat. Such an idea never entered the from Selkirk to Kelso within view of am informed is a little more than 500 called "Golden Burgh," but since the head of any other of our Presidents. his royal castle. The tower suffered feet. The width of nave and sistes 80 abbey was dedicated to St. Peter. it severely during the wars of the mid- feet and the height is 70 feet; while has been called Peterborough. I did dle ages, and the monastery was re- the central tower is 214 feet in height, not have time to go into the building uniformly since, of declining to be a

thrown over the transept to make it was reminded of the lines of Sir Wal-

Wears with his rage no common foc, Condemned to mine a channelled way

Edward I, and Edward III, and it remained in the possession of his it has never since had an opportunity family about two centuries, when it was confiscated.

But I must omit mention of many historical towns and places, else I shall prolong my letter to an unreasonable something about the famous city of lands to the north, and where at length a Roman military camp was establish-The wall supplies a promenade been held at York. The city retains Leaving Berwick on Tweed, we be the most massive in England. The

peatedly laid waste by fire, and the Further on towards Richmond but I am told it is 450ft long, and 200 candidate for a transepts, the centre tower, and the stand the heavy ruins of Barnard in breadth at the great transepts. The parte much more nearly than he rewest end are the chief parts which reCastle, standing on the rocky bank of ceiling is 80 ft in height. Two quiens sembles Washington. Constitutional main. It is said, that after the Re- the Tees. While gazing on the grey were buried here, -two of the most ideas form no part of his plan .- N. Y

arine of Arragon, and the beautiful "Mary queen of Scots." The headless body of the latter was brought here from Fortheringay. The pusilsnimous Bishop of Lincoln's funeral sermon for Mary was a model one for caution. "Let us," he said, "give thanks for the happy dissolution of the high and mighty Princess Mary, of whose life, and death at this time I have not much to say, because I was not acquainted with the one, neither was I present at the other."

But I have already trespassed too much upon your time and space. One word however before I close in reference to the great powers of Europe. Lovers of passe can surely gather but slender comfort from the gloomy outlook. It seems to be a part of the fixed policy of the great Christian Powers, to stretch one hand in the name of peace; while the other grasps the hilt of the sword. The Bussian armies are being pushed toward central Asia, while Groat British, not satisfied with the subjugation of Afghanistan, is now casting longing eyes in the direction of Herat. It is scarcely probable that the national Jealousy ex. isting between these two great powers can ever be allayed without bloodletting. If we turn our eyes from the scenes of actual war, and carnage, and ake a view of the nations of Europe that are at peace, the prospect is scarcely less discouraging. On the war footing, the army of the German Empire consists at the present time of 31,-195 officers, 1, 273, 315 rank and file; 281,642 horses; and 2,700 guns. The troops of the field reserve, and those of the landsturm are not included in the above numbers, and with them itis safe to say, that Germany may put in the field at short notice, two and a half millions of armed men. One would have thought this sufficient in a country which has not certainly eight millions of grewn up males within its boundaries. But the German Chancellor and his advisers think otherwise. It now appears that a proposition

has been seriously made to increase this colloseal force by forty three battalions in other words an addition of nearly sixty thousand man. The reserved force is also to be remodeled. Thus the army on the war footing will be increased by about one hundred ble reason for these great military meas. Russian and French armies. tower is 235 feet high, and is said to true reason however is to be sought for in the consistent course which the German government has pursued in its made its neighbors' boundaries a. frontier of volcanos. The new empire has been built up by the sword, and by the sword it must be sustained. It is the offspring of war and aggression, and the security it has gained within. is counter-balanced by the revenge it has inherited without, The German authorities have reason to say, "to live we must fight."

Surely all this mighty preparation does not mean peace. It is a gloomy prospect to the peace-loving philanthropist. But I have not time to say

I sail for New York on the 7th inst. on the steamer "Erin," of the National Line. Meantime I am busily engaged visiting the various great hospitals of this great metropolis. Adios, A. N. DENTON.

Bounparte and Grant.

"Constitutional ideas formed no part. of Bonaparte's plan."

volume of Madamo De Remusat's Memoirs, just published.

These words occur in the second

They are as true of Gen. Grant as of Bonaparte.

Constitutional ideas form no part of Gen. Grant's plan. He is a believer in personal government. His two terms in the White House fully pstablish this. He was preverent toward all that had been settled by the founders of the Union, and regardless of usages which had been respected by all his predecessors. He did not hesitate to avow that he looked upon the heads of the departments merely as so many clerks of the Presi-Graus now shows his atter scorn for the example of Washington, followed